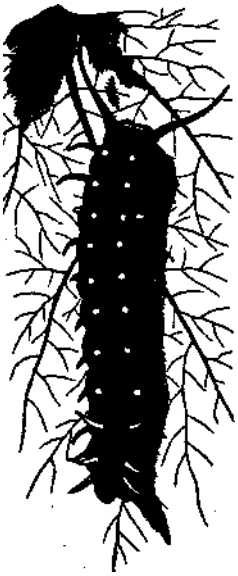
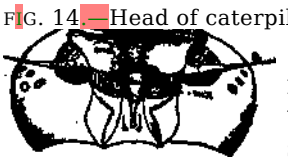


pillars have long, worm-like bodies. Frequently they are thickest about the middle, tapering before and behind, flattened on the under side. While the cylindrical shape is most common, there are some families in which the larvae are short, oval, or slug-shaped, sometimes curiously modified by ridges and prominences. The body of the larvae of lepidoptera consists normally of thirteen rings, or segments, the first constituting the head.

The head is always conspicuous, composed of horny or chitinoas material, but varying exceedingly in form and size. It is very rarely small and retracted. It is generally large, hemispherical, conical, or bilobed. In some families it is ornamented by horn-like projections. On the lower side are the mouth-parts, consisting of the upper lip, the mandibles, the antennae, or feelers, the under lip, the maxillae, and two sets of palpi, known as the maxillary and the labial palpi. In many genera the labium, or under lip, is provided with a short, horny projection known as the spinneret, through which the silk secreted by the caterpillar is passed. On either side, just above the mandibles, are located the eyes, or ocelli, which in the caterpillar are Simple, round, Shining prominences, generally magnified 10 diameters:

FIG. ^.--Caterpillar of *Papiho phlenor* (Riley).

FIG. 14.—Head of caterpillar



.13.—Head of caterpillar of maxilla, with two palpi, or lower lip,

brum, or upper lip; mandibles; MX, only to be clearly distinguished by the aid

nosjtrontview, with one pair of palpi;
s, spin-
enlarged. Of a magmfymg-glass. neret; *,
anteimk; o, ocelli.

These ocelli are fre- (After Burgess.)

quently arranged in series on each; side. The palpi are organs of touch connected with the maxillae and the labium, or under lip, and are used in the process of feeding, and also when the